UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/829
23 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 174

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY LIAISON TEAM IN CAMBODIA

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session, and to allocate to the Fifth Committee, an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia".

2. At its 44th and 46th meetings, on 19 and 22 December 1993, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (A/C.5/48/40) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/48/786). Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/48/SR.44 and 46).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT DECISION A/C.5/48/L.31

3. At the 46th meeting, on 22 December, the representative of Japan introduced a draft decision entitled "Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia" (A/C.5/48/L.31).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/48/L.31 without a vote (see para. 5).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia

The General Assembly, in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations 1/ and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/ and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(a) Decides, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into total commitments up to the amount of 756,500 United States dollars gross (724,200 dollars net), inclusive of the amount authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia for the period from 4 November 1993 to 31 March 1994, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia;

(b) Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount indicated in paragraph (a) above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in General Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and General Assembly decisions 47/456 of 23 December 1992 and 48/___ of 23 December 1993;*

(c) Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph (b) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 32,300 dollars for the period from 4 November 1993 to 31 March 1994.

---

* See A/48/807/Add.1, para. 7.

1/ A/C.5/48/40.

2/ A/48/778 and A/48/786.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/830
S/26916
23 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 114 (c)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND
REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND
REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on ethnic cleansing and other human rights violations in Croatia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 114 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

MEMORANDUM ON ETHNIC CLEANSING AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CROATIA

In an attempt to secede forcibly from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the authorities of the Republic of Croatia have violated many international acts as they tried to incorporate into their newly established State the territories which legally, historically and ethnically do not belong and cannot belong to the Croatian people. By invoking the right of peoples to self-determination as a basis for the secession of the Croatian State, the authorities of this Republic have denied that same right to the Serb people who as a preponderant majority has lived in these territories for centuries and has asserted throughout history its State personality and position. In order to realize their territorial aspirations towards this territory, the Croatian authorities have tried in peace time, and particularly by provoking the war, to eliminate through systematic terror which often assumed cruel and large proportions, the Serb people both from the said territories and the territories in which Croats constitute a majority.

By presenting only a fraction of crimes committed by the authorities of the Republic of Croatia against Serbs, this Memorandum is aimed at drawing the attention of the international public to the frightening methods used by these authorities to achieve their political aspirations and at revealing before the eyes of the world only part of the truth about the suffering of the Serb people. This truth which was thrust upon the world at the time of the heinous crimes committed by the Croatian armed forces in the Medak pocket in the Republic of Serbian Krajina on 9 September 1993, and even then very stintingly, has a very long past and present history. Its presentation to the world public is the only way to deny the crimes like those dealt with in this Memorandum the right to future.

The crime committed by the Croatian armed forces on 9 September 1993 in the villages of Divoselo, Lički Čitluk, Počitelj and in other settlements of the Medak pocket, to the south and southeast of Gospić, by killing in a bestial manner all the civilians and wounded people they could find, and by looting, pulling down and setting on fire all the buildings and production facilities there, was yet another in the series of crimes committed against the Serb people in the territory of Croatia during the 1991-1993 war.

All the said crimes were, in fact, the follow-up of those committed against the Serbs in the "Independent State of Croatia" (present-day Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina) in the Second World War in 1941-45, in order to accomplish for Croatia the ideological and political objective of its global strategy to become nationally and religiously homogeneous, that is, a State where there is no place for the Serb orthodox people or any agreement with this people.

During the Second World War, it is well known, over 1 million Serb civilians - men, women and children 1/ 2/ - were killed, their homes torn down and set to the torch, cultural and ecclesiastical buildings were destroyed in the territory of the fascist, quisling Independent State of Croatia. From 1941 to 1945, 907 people 3/ perished in the village of Divoselo alone and 4,740 persons 4/ in Gospić.

Both in the Second World War and in the ongoing developments, the genocidal idea of ethnic cleansing of the Serb people has been implemented by resorting to killings, expulsion, forcible movements of populations and finally, by conversion to Catholicism in the spirit of centuries-long proselytism and the political aim of the Roman Catholic Church.

Identical methods were also applied in the recent civil war and one should therefore not be surprised by the statement of General Jean Cott describing the crime in the Medak pocket of 19 September 1993 in the following words: "I have detected no signs of life at all either in men or in animals in the several villages which we passed through. Devastation was complete and deliberate"; nor by the words of Cedric Thornberry that this was one of the worst things he had seen in the war in the territories of the former Yugoslavia.

The crime in the Medak pocket took a toll of 67 human lives. Other people have been reported missing. There are, however, grounds for the assumption that many of those lives were lost somewhere in the karst pits of Mt. Velebit, a typical method of liquidation of the Serb population

---

1/ The figure does not include soldiers.

2/ According to the data of the US intelligence service (the well-known "Serge Krizman" map) in the period from April 1941 to August 1942 alone 744,000 Serb civilians were put to death including: 78,000 - by the German army, 20,000 by the Italian military, 30,000 by Hungarians, 600,000 by Ustashas, 10,000 by the Albanian police and army and 6,000 by the Bulgarian army. Massacres and deaths were registered particularly in the area of Gospić. (See Annex No.1)

3/ See Annex No. 2

4/ See Annex No. 3

during the recent war and in the Second World War 5/. Many victims died, it was ascertained, not as a consequence of military operations but as a result of deliberate subsequent killings. The inspection of their bodies disclosed exposure to fire prior to death of many and signs of massacre or mutilation on some. According to forensic medical reports, many of the victims were not put to death during the initial operations by the Croatian forces, but much later, namely on 16 September in the course of the latter's retreat and immediately prior to the entry of UNPROFOR troops and their initial deployment.

All this points to deliberate and planned killings of Serb civilians, the wounded and the sick on orders issued by the high military command.

Many other examples testify to this being a general policy of the state of Croatia vis-a-vis the Serb people ever since the outbreak of war in 1991. Here are only some of them:

- In the period from mid-October 1991 until the end of March 1992 some 2,500 Serbs were liquidated in the area of Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana. Victims were brought from Zagreb, Gospić, Rijeka, Garešnica, Podravska Slatina and West-Slavonian settlements, and were put to death immediately or after having been subjected to brutal torture to be then buried in collective graves 6/.
In Pakračka Poljana alone 17 large graves (measuring 20 to 5 metres) with several hundred bodies as well as a number of smaller graves (measuring 2 to 3 metres) have been unearthed to date. Some 800 Serbs were buried in several graves at Marino Selo in a field between the village and the fishpond near the bank of the Ilova river. The Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor in Belgrade has made detailed maps of the graves so far discovered based on the testimonies of those who had survived, while UNPROFOR is in possession of similar maps made by D.B.Nicholson.

- Liquidations were directed by the Special Purpose Squad of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia under the command of Tomislav Merčep, with the agreement of the then Minister of the Interior

---

5/ In 1941 some 60,000 Serbs were thrown into the pits of Mt.Velebit in the nearby Jadovno ustasha camp - the precursor of Jasenovac - within no more than 62 days and particularly from 2-5 August 1941. 1,400 Serbs were thrown into the so-called Šaranova pit, all of them from a single village of Grubišino Polje. So far 18 other karst pits into which Serbs were thrown have been discovered on Mt. Velebit. There are grounds to suspect that at the very outset of the 1991 war several hundred Serbs in Gospić and the surrounding area perished in this way and 10 persons from the village of Divoselo.
6/Circulated as a UN Document, i.e. annex to the reports of the FR of Yugoslavia on the war crimes committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

Ivan Vekić and with the knowledge of Zdravko Tomac. Today, however, many obstacles are raised to the exhumation of these graves for political, technical and other reasons. There is a justified suspicion that it is done in an attempt to minimize the genuine extent of the crimes committed. A Security Council expert commission headed by Sherif Bassiouni and William J. Fenrick has failed to create necessary preconditions for the exhumation of the mass graves in Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana since the presence of no Serb observers and experts has been ensured, no witnesses who would identify the burial places of slaughtered Serbs have been heard and the relatives of the victims have not been invited to assist in identification. Furthermore, rather than at the places where the greatest number of Serbs killed in the death camps of Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana were buried, the exhumations have been carried out at secondary locations.

According to the letter of W.J. Fenrick of 2 December 1993 only one grave with nineteen Serb corpses was exhumed. The Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor, which is in possession of relevant documents, has shown readiness to make available to the UN experts, in addition to file No. 371, the documents which have not been published yet, including the maps with the locations of graves.

Only after the problems with the exhumation of the graves arose, did Mr. Fenrick express his readiness to meet the representatives of the Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor and take over the documents.

- As part of mass ethnic cleansing of the Serb people in Western Slavonia 10 urban and 183 rural settlements were uprooted completely and 87 in part in 1991 and 1992.

- In the ethnic cleansing on 10 December 1992, the 123rd National Guard Brigade of the Republic of Croatia led by Miljenko Crnac raided 24 then still undisturbed villages in the municipality of Slavonska Požega and, by throwing inflammable materials and hand grenades, burned down all the houses together with many people inside and killed the rest in a grisly manner. This is how dozens of civilians, mainly women, old and sick people unable to flee, were put to death. 7/

- On 25/26 December 1991 16 Serb villagers of Gornji Grahovljani, municipality of Pakrac - all of them aged between 60 and 80 - were killed; a child's body was discovered as well.

7/ Circulated as a UN Document, i.e. annex to the reports on the war crimes committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

- At Paulino Selo, situated halfway from Vinkovci to Osijek, all villagers that could be found, a total of 18 Serbs and 1 Hungarian, were closed in a house and executed. The house where the crime took place was subsequently razed so that it could not be established how those persons had been put to death.

- 28 soldiers were executed and massacred by the Croatian armed formations at Gračanica near Glina on 12/13 December 1991. One of the soldiers was nailed to the wall.

- 41 persons lost their lives at Miljevački Plato on 21 June 1992. They had been subjected to such a massacre by the Croatian military that their identification was impossible 8/, etc.

These and many other methods of ethnic cleansing were applied against the Serb population in Croatia during the period 1991 - 1993, ranging from the more "subtle" ones like taunting children at school for being Serbs; harassment; apartment searches; police arrests and interrogation; telephone switch-offs; regarding the ownership of books printed in the Cyrillic alphabet as proof of "Serbophile" leanings; putting up on public notice boards, distribution and even selling in public of lists of names of political non-like-minded persons, particularly of Serb intellectuals; denial of citizenship; job dismissals; evictions; orders to move out 9/; to the most drastic ones like torture, degrading and inhuman treatment in detention, repeated rapes 10/; taking of blood plasma; and blowing up of over 6,000 houses with mines and destroying of cultural monuments, (94 Orthodox churches were damaged and another 70 blown up including, among others, the Archibishop's residence at Pakrac along with the library dating from 1690.11/

As a result of all this, according to Security Council report No. S 25777 submitted by B.Boutros Ghali, 251,000 Serbs have been expelled from Croatia or, according to our updates, over 300,000. Likewise, the Serbs have lost the ownership of 26,285 hectares of land and the Yugoslavs - 3,952 hectares in Western Slavonia alone.

However, the exodus of the Serb population was particularly noticeable in urban areas. From Zagreb alone over 70,000 persons of the 100,000 registered Serbs, Muslims, Romanies and persons from mixed

---

8/ Following this incident the Security Council issued resolution 762 and condemned Croatia.

9/ For instance, the order by the Slavonska Požega Crisis Committee dated 29 October 1991.

10/ See the documents of the Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor in Belgrade.

11/ See Annex No. 4

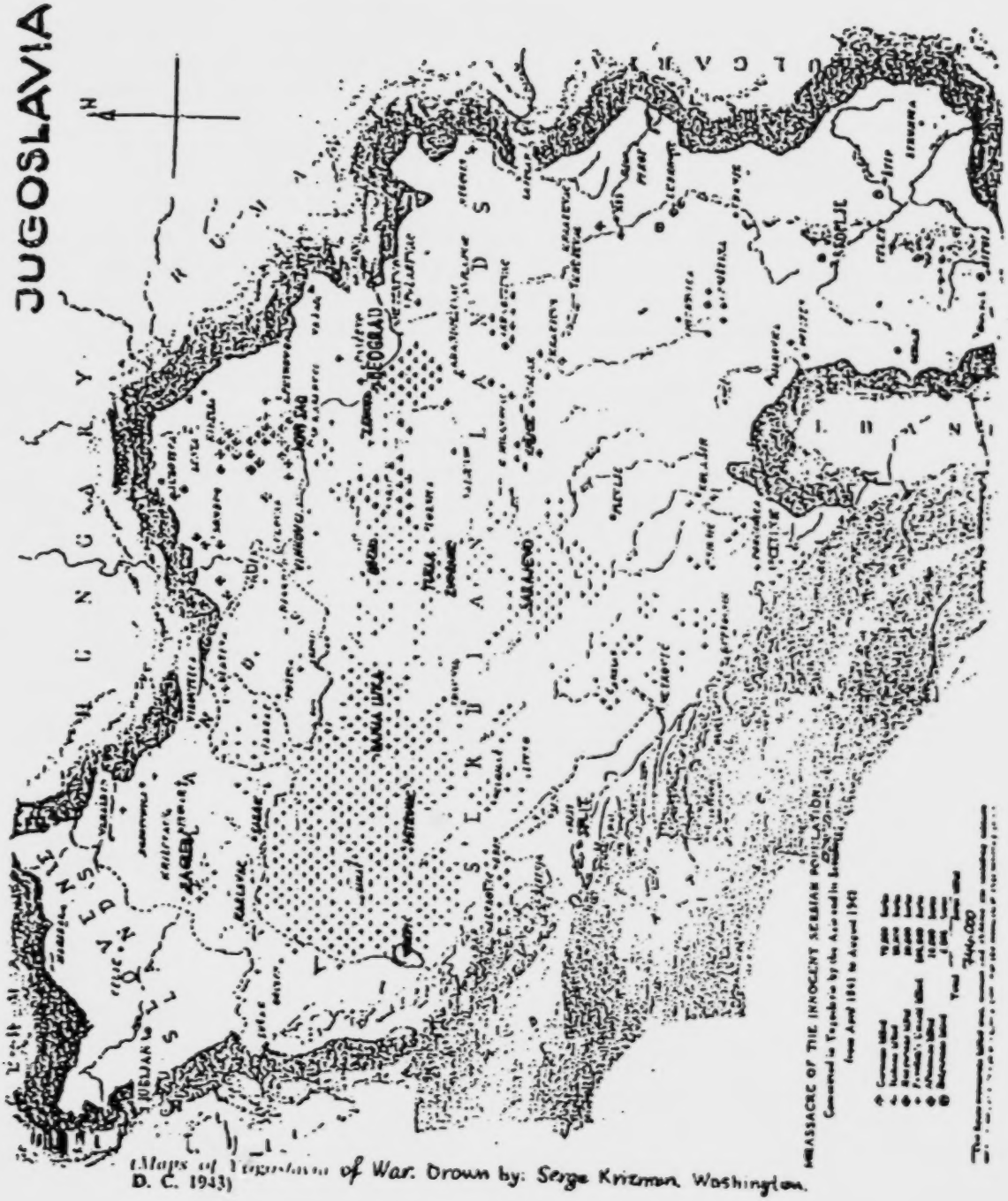
marriages, etc. have been driven out, another 2,000 from Sisak, 10,000 from Vinkovci, 5,000 from Gospić, and 26,000 from Rijeka. Pressure continue to be exerted on the Serbs and quite a large number of persons have or are about to change their name or surname under duress, major steps are being taken to convert the Serb population and Serb children to the Catholic faith. The children previously baptized (and anointed) according to the Orthodox canon are being confirmed afresh 12/, religious instruction has been introduced in schools and Serb clergy expelled and is not at all in a position to return and discharge their duties as the Croatian state does not guarantee even he most fundamental right to life. But, the most far-reaching idea of all is undoubtedly the idea to establish the Croatian Orthodox Church, in itself an attack on the very roots of Serbdom, through its institutional separation from the orthodox Church and rapprochement with Catholicism. Such a Church existed only in the days of the Independent State of Croatia. 13/

Croatia has also failed to enable the return of the Serbs to the areas from which they have been driven out. Rather, efforts are being made to prevent their return. Suffice it to mention here the project for the nuclear waste depository in Western Slavonia (Pakrac, etc.) due to be approved in the near future 14/. In addition, the ethnically cleansed but un-demolished Serb villages are now receiving Croatian settlers.

Belgrade, November 1993

12/ See Annex No. 5
13/ See Annex No. 6
14/ See Document E.CN.4/1993/108.

Annex 1



(Maps of Operations of War. Drown by: Serge Krizman. Washington, D. C. 1943)

/...

Annex 2

Population trends at DIVOSELO, ČITLUK and POČITELJ
from 1857 - 1931 and 1948 - 1971

Settlement / Population future as per census of	Divoselo	Lički Čitluk	Počitelj
1857	1844	434	1340
1869	1988	505	1505
1880	2005	486	1432
1890	2148	478	1550
1900	2222	637	1674
1910	2001	627	1548
1921	2128	603	1594
1931	2164	570	1626
1948	679	344	843
1953	697	322	1008
1961	628	279	800
1971	505	236	640

The above statistics were prepared after the official Croatian source: Mirko Korenčić. Settlements and the population of the Socialist Republic of Croatia 1857 - 1971. Works of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (JAZU), volume 4, Zagreb, 1979.

/...

Annex 3

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN THE GOSPIC AND PERUSIC DISTRICTS
1941 - 1945

COMMUNE		Gospic	Karlobag	Osik	Medak	Smiljan	Kosinj	Pazarište	Perusic	TOTAL
TOTAL	Men	734	14	306	500	293	440	22	215	2524
	Women	784	9	249	361	293	349	8	163	2216
	TOTAL	1518	23	555	861	586	789	30	373	4740
AGE	under 15	450	2	161	166	171	225	9	82	1266
	15-50	645	18	213	376	272	380	17	195	2116
	50 and over	410	3	167	296	142	182	4	101	1305
	unidentified	13	-	14	23	1	2	-	-	53
Social Background	peasents	794	9	378	593	366	527	15	257	2939
	children and pupils	523	3	159	176	180	225	9	83	1358
	workmen	20	7	7	28	11	-	-	5	78
	craftsmen	44	2	1	14	10	15	3	23	112
	clerks	48	-	7	20	9	10	2	5	101
	merchants	14	-	3	12	2	5	1	3	40
	innkeepers	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
	teachers	24	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	26
	pensioners a.o.	47	2	-	16	7	7	-	1	80
Nationality	Serbs	1409	-	529	847	540	777	-	237	4337
	Croats	98	23	26	14	45	12	30	140	388
	Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Unidentified	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	11
Crimes Attributed to	Ustashis	1466	18	515	668	563	770	12	351	4363
	Italians	14	1	14	93	10	5	-	10	147
	Germans	11	1	12	45	-	3	-	4	76
	bombs and mortars	23	2	11	12	6	10	18	3	85
	other	4	1	3	43	7	1	-	10	69
Years of death	1941	1191	-	426	332	497	608	4	159	3217
	1942	36	1	24	68	8	47	6	10	200
	1943	97	12	35	173	38	13	14	33	415
	1944	77	8	63	236	9	121	5	167	686
	1945	111	2	6	38	34	-	1	9	201
	Unidentified	6	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	21

Ref. Milan Bulajic: USTASHI CRIMES OF GENOCIDE No.3, RAD
Beograd, 1989, p.314

/...

Annex 4

The ordeals of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the war 1991 - 1993

During the Second World War (1941-1945), 512 clergymen including three bishops were insidiously put to death along with millions of other Serbs in the area of 23 eparchies of the Serbian Orthodox Church. During that war 437 Serb Orthodox churches, monasteries and chapels were demolished. The Ustasha authorities looted 40 wagons of religious works of art and other items from Serb churches and monasteries and took them to Zagreb. After the war, in 1946 and in 1985, around 70 per cent of the valuables were returned.

In the recent war (1991-1993) which is still on, 156 churches and monasteries were demolished and another 169 severely damaged, 55 parochial homes or other religious buildings were torn or burnt down and 43 parochial homes and other church buildings damaged in the space of the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina where there are ten Serb Orthodox bishoprics.18 Serb cemeteries were devastated or ploughed over and 12 were badly damaged.

Of 10 episcopal residences, 8 were blown up with mines,shelled or badly damaged, and 7 bishops have moved out.The seat of the metropolitan was mined in Zagreb, badly demaged in Karlovac, shelled, badly damaged and devastated at Pakrac, badly damaged and devastated in Sibenik, mined and demolished in Mostar, shelled and set on fire in Sarajevo, shelled and badly damaged in Tuzla.The summer residence of the Zahumlje-Herzegovina bishop in Dubrovnik was also destroyed, and the newly-appointed bishop of Osijecko Polje and Baranja was prevented from locating his seat in Osijek. The following high priests of the Serbian Orthodox Church are now outside their episcopal residences: Metropolitan Jovan of Zagreb and Ljubljana, Nikanor of Gornji Karlovac, Lukijan of Slavonija, Longin of Dalmatia, Atanasije of Zahumlje-Herzegovina, Nikolaj of Dabrobosna, Vasilije of Zvornik and Tuzla and Lukijan of Osijek and Baranja. No bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church is now in his seat anywhere in the present-day Republic of Croatia for two main reasons: either the residence has been demolished or the incompetent Croatian authorities have banned it. In the area of the present-day Republic of Yugoslavia 7 Roman-Catholic bishops pursue their work unhindered. Furthermore, certain Roman Catholic bishops from Croatia have been allowed a visit to Catholic believers in the Republic of Serbia, for instance, bishop Ciril Kos who recently paid a visit to Srem.

In the course of this war, Serb churches were torn down in equal measure by Croat nationalists and by Muslim fundamentalists. A large number of church buildings, around 70 per cent, were destroyed outside of wartime operations and far from the frontline, even as much as 100 kms away. Damage was inflicted

on monuments of outstanding value, the 16th century Zitomislić Monastery, and the two wooden churches at Pastovac and Donja Rašenica dating back to 1700 and 1709, for instance. The new churches constructed in Petrinja, Nova, Gradiška, Slavonski Brod and elsewhere after World War II on the remains of those demolished in that war were recently destroyed once again.

When churches are devastated, gone is also the great movable artistic and ecumenical property, particularly iconostases. As there are on average no less than 30 icons decorating the iconostasis - there are sometimes as many as 70 - one comes up , by multiplying the number of torn-down churches, with the figure of close to 5,000 destroyed icons created by the foremost 15th - 19th century painters. Forever lost are also a large number of items used in religious service and other works of sacral art and historic value. The Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Zagreb was mined and the old Episcopal library at Pakrac, founded in 1670 by the Serbian patriarch Arsenije, a national library second in value only to the National Library of Serbia, was looted and partly destroyed. Unknown is the fate also of other church museums and treasuries, among other, in Dubrovnik, Šibenik, Zadar, Sarajevo, Karlovac, Tuzla and Osijek.

Slobodan Milosavić, M.A.,
Chief Custodian of the SOC Museum

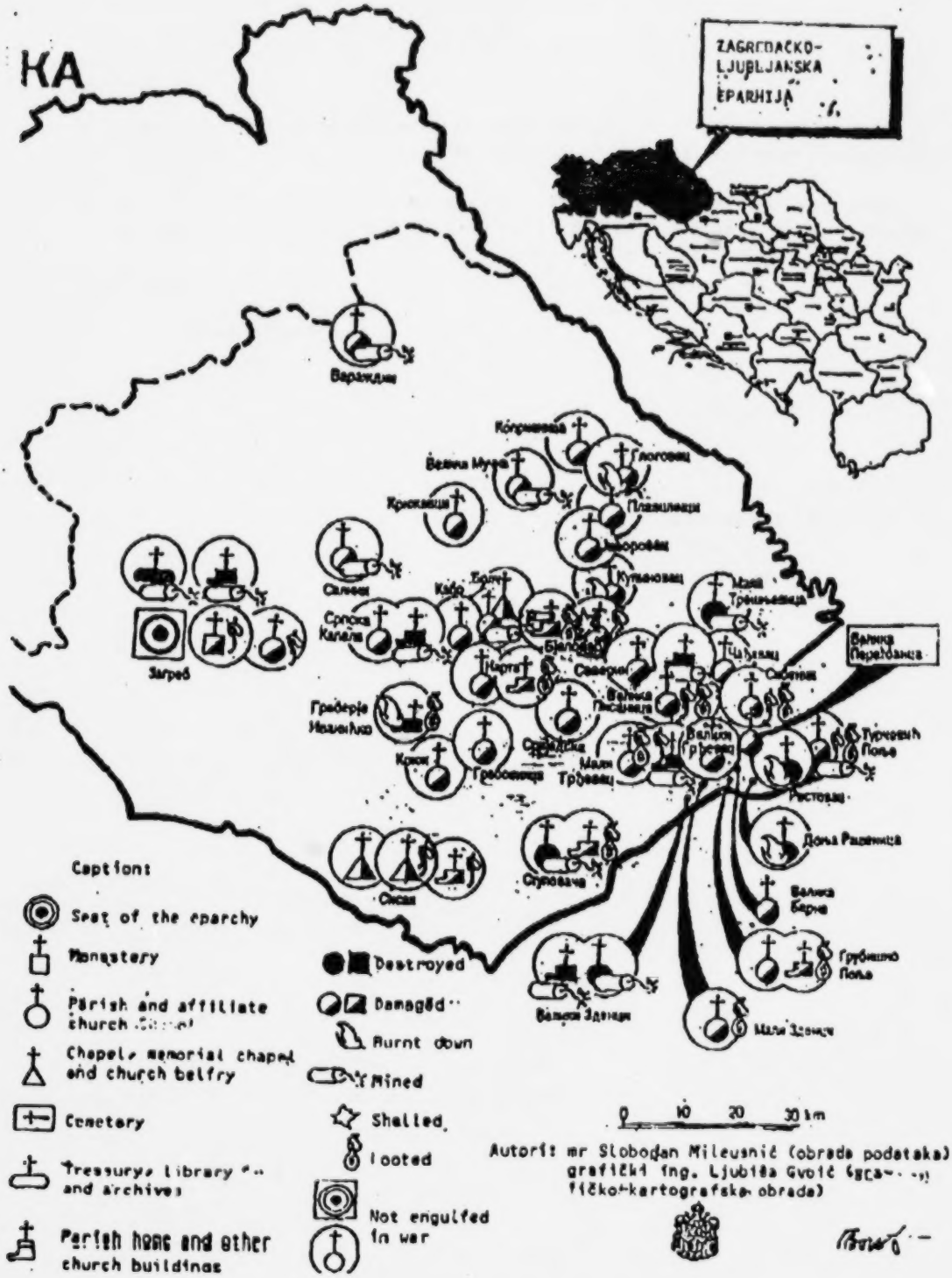
/...

DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF CROATIA FROM 1991 TO 1993

1. Churches demolished 70
2. Churches damaged 94
3. Monasteries damaged 4
4. Episcopal residences demolished 1
5. Episcopal residences damaged 3
6. Parochial homes and other church buildings demolished.....34
7. Parochial homes and other church buildings damaged.....30
8. Chapels demolished..... (illegible)
9. Chapels damaged 11
10. Cemeteries demolished 9
11. Cemeteries damaged 3
12. Church museums mined..... 1
13. Episcopal residences looted..... 2
14. Church libraries looted..... 1
15. Church Archives demolished..... 1

SLAVONSKA EPARHIJA
Slavonska eparhija
Caption:
Seat of the eparchy
Monastery
Parish
Chapel
Cemetery
Treasury, library, archives
Parish home
Destoroyed
Damaged
Burnt down
Mined
Shelled
Looted
Not engulfed in war
Prepared by: Slobodan Mileusnić M.A. (data processing).
Ljubica Geolić (map-marker)

/...


KA
ZAGREBAČKO-
LJUBLJANSKA
EPARHIJA
Varaždin
Zarped
Sisak
Petrinja
Glina
Velika Gorica
Velika Pisanica
Velika Trnovitica
Velika Peratovica
Slavonski Brod
Đakovo
Vinkovci
Vukovar
Županja
Osijek
Valpovo
Našice
Virovitica
Slatina
Đurđevac
Koprivnica
Varaždin
Čakovec
Križevci
Bjelovar
Daruvar
Pakrac
Požega
Nova Gradiška
Vrpolje
Đakovo
Vinkovci
Vukovar
Županja
Osijek
Valpovo
Našice
Virovitica
Slatina
Đurđevac
Koprivnica
Varaždin
Čakovec
Križevci
Bjelovar
Daruvar
Pakrac
Požega
Nova Gradiška
Vrpolje
Caption:
Seat of the eparchy
Monastery
Parish and affiliate church
Chapel, memorial chapel and church belfry
Cemetery
Treasury, library and archives
Parish home and other church buildings
Destroyed
Damaged
Burnt down
Mined
Shelled
Looted
Not engulfed in war
0 10 20 30 km
Autori: mr Slobodan Mileusnić (obrada podataka)
grafički ing. Ljubiša Gvozić (grafičko-kartografska obrada)

/...

Annex 5

REQUEST

I, father Branko Batinić, request a certificate attesting that my son Saša Batinić has been baptized in the Orthodox Church.

I need the certificate for the first communion because the child wishes to receive holy communion in the Catholic Church as demanded by his priest Tepeš.

Branko Batinić
Father

Received on 21 May 1992

Seal: Orthodox Mitropolitan of Zagreb
and Ljubljana Eparchy
in Zagreb

/...

Vasilije Kudjeljic
No. 254/V, Proa. Zrtava Str.
41040 Zagreb

Srpska crkvena ... (illegible)
No. 7/II, Ilica Str.
Zagreb

REQUEST

I hereby request from the above Church Parish to issue a certificate that my children have been baptised in Church.

I request the certificate in my own name as a parent (father) to make it possible for my children to provide evidence of their baptism since my children have been disparaged as non-Christians by certain individuals (children at school).

Kudjeljic

Seal: Orthodox Mitropolitan of Zagreb
and Ljubljana Eparchy
in Zagreb

/...

The Church of the Holy Cross
41020 Z A G R E B - Siget
Aleja pomorace bb

Zagreb, 22 May (year illegible)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Marina Mandić

Marina Mandić will receive her first Communion from us at Siget in the Church of the Holy Cross and needs a certificate attesting to her having been baptized, so it would be appreciated if you could issue the certificate.

Antun ..... (surname illegible)

Seal: Arch-Bishopric of Zagreb
Zagreb-Siget
Roman-Catholic Parish of the Holy Cross

Seal: Metropolitan of the Orthodox Eparchy
of Zagreb and Ljubljana
in Zagreb

/...

Annex 6

AFFIDAVIT OF RACIAL AFFILIATION

I, the undersigned Savo Kovačević, priest of the Croatian Orthodox Church, born on 10 July 1912 in Biljeljine, belonging to the Orthodox faith, earlier on to the Orthodox faith,

Recognizing that any incorrect data and keeping silent about facts known to me would bring no less than a 3-month sentence of imprisonment and dismissal from place of work, or loss of my right to practice, I hereby assert, to the best of my knowledge and in full conscience, invoking also the oath I took on taking up this position, that there are n o persons of non-Arian descent among my ancestors, namely:

Parents: are of Arian descent

Grand-parents: are of Arian descent

Great-grand parents: are of Arian descent

and that my spouse Nevenka Kovačević, nee Savić, born on 3 January 1913 at Klepani, belonging to the Orthodox faith and formerly belonging to the Orthodox faith whom I married on 23 January 1936 has among her ancestors n o persons of non-Arian descent, namely:

Parents: are of Arian descent

Grand-parents: are of Arian descent

Great-grand parents: are of Arian descent

Done in Tuzla, on 15 March 1944.
Signed by:
Savo Kovačević

Note by the Mayor: I hereby verify and certify the authenticity of the above.
Signed by: Priest Savo Kovačević
Tuzla, 15 March 1944
Municipal Head Office in Tuzla
Seal: INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA, CROATIAN ORTHODOX PARISH OF (name of place illegible)

/...

Izjava o rasnoj pripadnosti
(Što ne odgovara precrtati)

Potpisani (ime i prezime) Ivan Kovačević
(položaj i čin) Srežanin Hrvat pravosl. vjere
rođen dne 10. lipnja 1912. godine u Bijeljini
vjera pravoslavna prijašnja vjera pravoslavna
svjestan da bi neistinite podatci i prešućivanje poznatih mi podataka povukli za sobom kaznu zatvora od najmanje 3 mjeseca i gubitak službe, odlučno prema na vršenju svoga, hijavljujem pismu svojim vlastitim i po savjesti i pouzdanu za svoju službenu prisegu, da među mojim predcima n e m a — ima osoba nearijskog porijekla i to

Roditelji: arijskog su porijekla

Predci II. koljena: arijskog su porijekla

Predci III. koljena: arijskog su porijekla

te da moj bračni drug (ime i prezime) Nevenka Kovačević, rođ. Savić
rođ. dne 3. siječnja 1912. godine u Kladnju
vjere pravoslavne (prijašnja vjera) pravoslavne
s kojim sam vjenčan(a) dana 23. svibnja 1938. godine
među svojim predcima n e m a — ima osoba nearijskog porijekla i to

Roditelji bračnog druga: arijskog su porijekla

Predci II. koljena bračnog druga: arijskog su porijekla

Predci III. koljena (bračnog druga): arijskog su porijekla

da među predcima mog pokojnog (bivšeg) bračnog druga (ime i prezime)
rođ. u
vjere prijašnja
vjera:
n e m a — i m a osoba nearijskog porijekla i to

Roditelji (bivšeg bračnog druga):

Predci II. koljena (bivšeg bračnog druga):

Predci III. koljena bivšeg (bračnog druga):

Djeca (bolno) iz
prvog braka ~~nisu~~ rođena su kod ovog suda u zaključnom bračnom ugovoru
u Tuzli dne 15. ožujka 1941.

Potpis: Ivan Kovačević

Opaska građevnog ureda: Potvrđuje se istinitost gornjeg potpisa.
Tuzla 15. III. 1941. Pavić

Građevno Poglavarstvo
u Tuzli

Fc ál.97 šinovničke zakona

Unabhängiger Staat Kroatien.
Nezavisna Država Hrvatska.

Zahl: 7368 1942
Broj:

Heimatzust. Reg. Nr. 456 - 1942
Reg. izv. br. 163

Heimatschein. – Domovnica.

Mit welchem anerkannt wird, dass [illegible]
Kojom se priznaje da

nach Beruf ovećenik (priest)
zanimanjem

geboren am 11.11.1907. in Bačkoj Gradišti
rođen dne u

Vor- und Zuname der Eltern [illegible]
ime i prezime roditelja

in der Stadt RUMA Grossgespanschaft Vuka das Heimatsrecht besitzt.
u gradu RUMI Velikoj župi Vuka, zavičajno pravo posjeduje. [illegible] 194[illegible]

Bürgermeisteramt - Gradsko poglavarstvo

RUMA, dne 24. srpnja 194[illegible]

Stadt Sekretär: – Grad. tajnik:

Der Bürgermeister: – Gradonačelnik:

Eigenhändige Unterschrift d. Partei-Vlastoručni potpis stranke

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/831
23 December 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 67, 71 and 82

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Letter dated 23 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the complete text of the statement of His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mohamed-Salah Dembri, on the occasion of the inauguration of the "Es Salam" reactor on 21 December 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 67, 71 and 82.

(Signed) Rabah HADID
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Address by Mr. Mohamed-Salah Dembri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, on the occasion of the inauguration of the "Es Salam" reactor (Birine, 21 December 1993)

The inaugural ceremony which draws us together today is of an exceptional nature because it represents a major event in the history of development cooperation.

It is also exceptional because it represents the outcome of a cooperative venture between two developing countries, Algeria and the People's Republic of China, which have joined forces in a shared and worthwhile undertaking and contributed to development through the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Such is the basis for the mutual esteem felt by our two countries and the friendship that links the Algerian and Chinese peoples.

And it is exceptional as well in that it translates into deeds the notion that security and development are indivisible, by assuring access by a country such as mine to the technologies necessary for development.

This collective venture, to which the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has lent its steady support, also manifests the resolve of States to work together to eradicate the inequality, injustice and instability that arise from the arms race and its root conflicts.

Algeria is proud of the completion of this project, which bears witness to its renewed readiness to contribute to building peace and international security.

"Es Salam" is and will remain a genuine expression of Algeria's determination to make use of the technological benefits that can derive from the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It also stands as a symbol of its exemplary cooperation with IAEA, the agency entrusted by the community of nations with the task of promoting the development and practical use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world.

I am thus pleased to announce that the cooperation between Algeria and IAEA, which, in our view, has always been distinguished by candour, transparency and mutual respect, has culminated in the conclusion of two safeguards agreements for the "Nur" and "Es Salam" reactors.

Algeria has undertaken this effort as part of a broader strategy, adopted long ago, involving the linked issues of disarmament, non-proliferation and, ultimately, peace and international security.

It believes - and this belief is continually reaffirmed - that those issues cannot be separated from socio-economic development, which is their natural corollary.

In this spirit, Algeria is endeavouring to adopt an approach to those issues which takes into account the need to ensure conditions favourable both for the creation and promotion of technical and scientific research programmes to further its economic development, and for the strengthening of its commitment to the work of the international community towards disarmament and non-proliferation.

This integrated strategy, which prompted Algeria to accede, as early as 1991, to various disarmament instruments, has culminated in its participation in the Convention on Chemical Weapons as an original signatory State and its active participation in all forums concerned with disarmament, including the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament and the Middle East peace process.

In its ongoing policy review, Algeria has paid constant attention to assessing the question of agreements related to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This concern finds expression in Algeria's consistent and continual support for the principles of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It was thus that Algeria had decided, on a voluntary and unilateral basis, to place its two nuclear installations, "Nur" and "Es Salam", whose exclusively peaceful usage had always been evident, under IAEA safeguards.

Within the context of fruitful, transparent relations with IAEA, and while reserving its inalienable right to access nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Algeria accords top priority to lasting international cooperation for development and for the promotion of its programmes involving research and the production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Absolutely dedicated to the peaceful use of the atom, Algeria confidently and unequivocally affirms its commitment to the non-proliferation regime.

Algeria says no to the military use of the atom.

This is a decision that we have freely taken, and we can thus inform you that our work on behalf of disarmament in general, and our nuclear programme in particular, do not conflict with the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

I therefore, today, in the name of the highest authorities of my country, do solemnly declare that Algeria resolves to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

In taking this decision, Algeria offers its full support to a multilateral effort, which, while indeed imperfect, should be viewed from a broad and universal perspective, so that the goal of general and complete disarmament can be achieved.

Algeria subscribes to these principles in full cognizance and hopes in this way to contribute to their universality. It accepts its full responsibility in this domain.

Algeria acknowledges the tangible progress that has been made thus far, especially on the bilateral level, towards nuclear disarmament.

Such being the case, my country hopes that progress will be made concerning the security of non-nuclear States, especially in the area of negative assurances and nuclear test bans.

At the same time, it is urgent that firm, concrete efforts should be made towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, commencing with the most lethal of all, nuclear weapons. Under such a regime, all nuclear installations in the region would be limited to strictly civilian and peaceful purposes, and internationally monitored.

Algeria is committed to reaffirming the right of all countries to make use of nuclear technology, including education, technical assistance and the development of specific procedures for the transfer of technology for the purposes of development.

Your presence here today is an opportunity for us to happily reaffirm Algeria's staunch dedication to peace, modernity, and progress.

No obstacle of any kind should impede or hinder that resolve.

I hope thus to have informed you of certain important choices and decisions taken by my country, which demonstrate our resolve to take clear and confident steps towards strengthening the valuable ties of friendship, understanding and cooperation with all our partners.

This critical juncture in the history of the world and this decisive moment in the evolution of my country call for an act of genuine solidarity on the part of all our partners and friends, so that the values and principles of tolerance, freedom and democracy, justice, fairness and peace that guide us may be preserved and guaranteed for all.

Thank you.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/832
28 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 114 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 25 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Press Service of the President of the Azerbaijani Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 114 (b).

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

93-72853 (E) 291293 291293

301293

/...

ANNEX

Statement by the Press Service of the President of the Azerbaijani Republic

On 20 December 1993, the United Nations General Assembly created the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to oversee the protection of human rights throughout the world.

The Azerbaijani Republic welcomes the creation of this post and considers this decision to be an important milestone in the protection of human rights and in the adaptation of the United Nations Charter to the contemporary international situation. By creating this post, the countries of the world have once again affirmed the importance of human rights and the need to protect them as a universal and indivisible category taking precedence over all other considerations. In this connection, Azerbaijan hopes that the High Commissioner will, in particular, play an important and effective role in restoring the flouted rights of more than a million Azerbaijanis who have been forced to flee Armenia and the Armenian-occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

In Armenia's aggression, Azerbaijan has come up against the brutal ideology and practice of Armenian national chauvinism, the fundamental elements of which are the following:

- Terrorism, ethnic cleansing and territorial expansionism in regard to age-old Azerbaijani territories;

- Genocide against Azerbaijanis, which has been perpetrated since the beginning of the twentieth century;

- A policy of rallying the Armenian people based on ideas of hatred towards the Turkic people, particularly the Azerbaijanis.

In view of the dangerous nature and consequences of this official Armenian policy for the peaceful development and security of the peoples of the region, Azerbaijan urges the High Commissioner to make the settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict one of his priorities.

A constructive policy in the field of human rights protection is not possible without condemning all manifestations of national chauvinism and forms of discrimination based on religious, ethnic or other characteristics.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/833
S/26924
28 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached letter, dated 22 December 1993, from the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Your Excellency (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Ambassador and
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 December 1993 from the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

TO THE:

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
CO-PRESIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
COMMANDER OF UNPROFOR FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
COMMANDER OF UNPROFOR FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At the meeting of the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the President of the Chamber of Citizens and representatives in the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the different political parties, held on 22 December 1993 in Sarajevo, the President of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Edham Bičakčić, informed the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina about the incident of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Civil Police to the State Delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which happened on 19 and 20 December 1993 at the Split Airport.

The UNPROFOR Civil Police was opening the private mail as well as the regularly certified and sealed diplomatic letters to the members of the State delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose member was also Mr. Edham Bičakčić, President of the Commission for Foreign Relations, who all had complete and regular documents and diplomatic passports.

The Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina points out that this is unacceptable behaviour of UNPROFOR members towards the members of the State delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an internationally recognized State and a Member of the United Nations, and thinks that it is nothing but a violation of the rules of international law, in particular the international norms on basic human rights.

In that sense, as the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we here express our protest and demand that the authorized organs of the international community undertake all the necessary measures.

(Signed) Miro LAZOVIĆ
President of the
Parliament of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/834
29 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Letter dated 28 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a statement by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, observed on 27 December 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could kindly have the text of the present letter and the statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 42.

(Signed) Kamran NIAZ
Acting Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement by the Prime Minister of Pakistan on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 27 December 1993

1. As Pakistan today joins the other members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in observing the Day of Solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I would like to assure them that they will continue to have our firm and unwavering support, bilaterally as well as in international forums, in meeting the challenges with which their country is confronted at present. We have been following the tragic events in Bosnia with a deep sense of anguish and distress and admire the fortitude and courage that the Bosnian people have shown against heavy odds. We will continue to stand by them in their struggle against external aggression and in their effort to secure an honourable and just settlement of the conflict. We stand ready to participate in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for Bosnia. We have accepted with open arms some of the Bosnian refugees who were compelled to leave Croatia earlier this year. They are welcome to stay with us as honoured guests as long as conditions in Bosnia prevent them from returning to their homeland. I would also like to take this opportunity to call upon the people of Pakistan to contribute generously to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Bosnia has been the victim of external aggression, genocide and ethnic cleansing. The tragedy in Bosnia has been further aggravated by the failure of the international community to take effective measures to bring these to a halt. We deeply deplore the failure to exempt Bosnia from the United Nations arms embargo, which has deprived it of the means of self-defence, a right guaranteed by the Charter of the United Nations to every Member State. We also urge the international community to use all necessary means to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches all those in need as they face the rigours of a harsh winter.

3. The decision of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to observe the Day of Solidarity is highly commendable. As Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Pakistan would call upon the Member States to extend all possible assistance to Bosnia.

4. Pakistan would like to see the perpetrators of the crimes of genocide, ethnic cleansing and serious violations of human rights brought to justice. We are pleased that a United Nations war crimes tribunal has been constituted. We are also honoured that a judge from Pakistan is a member of this Tribunal. Pakistan would strongly urge all States Members of the United Nations to extend their full cooperation to the Tribunal so that it may fulfil its mandate.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/835
29 December 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Letter dated 28 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the message sent by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to the Secretary-General of the organization, on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could kindly have the text of the present letter and the message circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 42.

(Signed) Kamran NIAZ
Acting Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Message from His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, on the occasion of the observance of the Day of Solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Your Excellencies, Ambassadors,

Mr. Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

At a time when the whole Islamic Ummah is observing, on this twenty-seventh day of December, the Day of Solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I should like, in my capacity as President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, to address to the ravaged Bosnian people this message of solidarity and hope.

By taking the decision to devote one day a year to the concrete expression of its active solidarity with the martyred people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Organization of the Islamic Conference demonstrates once again its unswerving dedication to the ideals of peace, justice and the brotherhood of all mankind, as well as its firm commitment to the preservation of the national unity and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the context of international legality.

Thus, this laudable initiative accords with the pioneer and driving role that our Organization and its member States have always played with regard to the Bosnian conflict, from the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to the current peace talks in Geneva, through the extraordinary meetings that it has held on the question, both at the ministerial level and at the Summit Conference level. I may add the personal messages which, in my capacity as Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, I addressed to the Heads of State or Government of the permanent members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations for more energetic intervention by the universal body responsible for the maintenance and re-establishment of international peace and security.

Effectively relayed by the Contact Group and by the OIC ministerial mission that visited the capitals of the permanent members of the Security Council, all these actions made a decisive contribution to the adoption of the major international measures aimed at forcing the Serbian aggressors to put an end to their senseless policy of "ethnic cleansing" and systematic destruction of the State, territory and rich cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We must, however, recognize, with the rest of the international community, that nothing has changed in the criminal policy of the Serbs vis-à-vis Bosnia and Herzegovina and that, each day that passes, new limits are exceeded in the horror and suffering inflicted on the Bosnian people as a whole, with the Muslims as the main targets.

The fact that, in the face of the international community's powerlessness to apply the forcible and punitive measures called for, the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro feel encouraged in their deadly enterprise and assured of impunity.

Deprived of a clear mandate and adequate human and material resources, UNPROFOR, already powerless, is subjected to all sorts of attacks and obstacles by the Serbs and is threatened with disappearance with the recent announcements of the imminent withdrawal of its largest contingents. It is reduced to keeping a macabre account of the violations of Security Council resolutions, the continuing atrocities and the shells that fall daily on Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially on Sarajevo, the city that symbolizes the universal and perfect cohabitation among different communities.

It is in this context that the Bosnian people, feeling virtually abandoned in distress, violence and deprivation, has, through its President, His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, again requested the support of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

For my part, I have already acceded to the request of President Izetbegovic for the holding of an emergency ministerial meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina to consider the concrete measures and diplomatic actions to be taken in addition to those that I have mentioned. The purpose of the meeting would be to take into account the new development represented by the resolution adopted on 20 December 1993 by the United Nations General Assembly, which, inter alia, provides for the lifting of the embargo on arms to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On this Day of Solidarity with the martyred Bosnian people, I urge the Islamic Ummah to make every effort to mobilize further the international community in the fight against injustice, barbarism and mass violations of the law of nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The activities planned to mark the Day must also serve to intensify the international campaign to heighten awareness of the need for increased humanitarian assistance to the sorely tried Bosnian population. The aid provided so far, individually and collectively, including that furnished through the Organization of the Islamic Conference/Islamic Development Bank joint programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina, definitely seems insufficient as the Serbian aggressor escalates the destruction and deprivation and places all kinds of obstacles in the way of aid delivery.

Beyond this important humanitarian aspect, I also see in the Day of Solidarity an eminently political dimension, stemming from the refusal of OIC and its member States to accept the Serbian fait accompli in Bosnia and Herzegovina, namely, the denial of peace and justice.

I should therefore like to urge that we all strive unremittingly for:

- Implementation of the measures and resolutions already adopted by the international community, in particular the total embargo against Serbia and Montenegro and the filing of the dossier for the trial of

the perpetrators of serious human rights violations committed in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

- Adoption of new and more stringent measures against the aggressor, while allowing Bosnia and Herzegovina, the victim, to defend itself, individually and collectively.

The Bosnian people demands peace and justice!

It continues to be subjected to physical and moral violence! It is hungry! It is cold!

Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

Abdou DIOUF